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tions in the 'Echo.' It would seem that Prof. Menegaux entirely overlooked a series of papers entitled 'Index Ornithologique', until the reprint was completed. He then published two numbers of the series on a supplementary leaf, pp. 281-282. A number of new generic names proposed in the other numbers do not, however, appear at all in the reprint. Such are, in 1842: *Gymnogyps* col. 1037, *Setogyps*, *Sarcogyps*, and *Trigonoceps*, col. 1038; in 1843; *Ichthyophaga*, col. 14, *Chondrohierax*, col. 61, *Chelictinia*, col. 63, *Cunistris*, col. 540 and *Cyphorkina*, col. 1068. These are all to be found in the lists of genera published by Waterhouse or Richmond, which makes their omission the more remarkable. It is to be hoped that a supplement may be prepared containing all the articles omitted from the present reprint along with an alphabetical index to all the new genera and species proposed by Lesson in the 'Echo' which would materially aid the systematist who desires to consult the work.— W. S.

Mathews' 'The Birds of Australia.'¹—The latest part of Mr Mathews work completes the shore-birds and cranes and begins the ibises. The same thoroughness of treatment and detailed discussion of matters of nomenclature which have marked the previous parts are maintained but the author's exhaustive studies in connection with the preparation of his recent 'List of Australian Birds,' have so nearly completed the systematic side of the subject that one finds scarcely any new names proposed in this number. A new genus *Subglareola* with *Glareola ocularis* as its type is the only one that we note.— W. S.

The South Australian Ornithologist.²—The activity of ornithological study in Australia is evidenced by the appearance of another journal devoted to the subject. Whether this is to be a quarterly or monthly we are not informed, nor is there any indication as to where it is published or how it may be obtained. The editorial committee however, with one exception, are founders of the 'South Australian Ornithological Association' organized in 1899 at the South Australian Institute and Museum.

In glancing over the pages of the new journal we note that it adopts the principles of nomenclature set forth in the International Code and elaborated for Australian birds by Mr. Gregory M. Mathews but which are rejected—we hope only temporarily—by the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union and 'The Emu.' The 'South Australian Ornithologist' thus places itself in line with the leading journals of other countries. The papers in the initial number comprise: 'A History of Ornithology in South Australia,' by R. Crompton; 'The Avifauna of Melville Island, Northern Territory,' by F. R. Zietz, in which we note nine new subspecies. There are also; an account of *Rhipidura tricolor*; a description of *Halcyon*

¹ The Birds of Australia. Vol. III, Part 4. December 31, 1913.

² The South Australian Ornithologist. Vol. I, No. 1. January 1914. Editorial Committee: F. R. Zietz, (President), A. M. Morgan, S. A. White, R. Crompton.

macleayi *cæruleus* subsp. n. by Edwin Ashby; and several notes. We congratulate the Editors of the new journal upon the appearance of the first issue and hope it may have a successful career.— W. S.

Mullens' 'Guide to Selborne.'¹— This little brochure intended originally for the anniversary trip of the British Ornithologists' Club is admirably adapted for the use of any visitor to the historic residence of Gilbert White. The points of interest are mentioned and described just as the visitor would approach them, and one who is familiar with the 'Natural History of Selborne' gets a much clearer idea of the relative position of the various buildings, trees, etc., by reading this guide even if he be not fortunate enough to be a visitor. The appended synopsis of Gilbert White's life is an interesting biography and an accurate character sketch of the naturalist.

In this connection we might call attention to another delightful contribution to the same subject which although published some years ago may not be familiar to the readers of 'The Auk', this is 'A Selborne Pilgrimage,' by Dr. Cornelius Weygandt, an associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, which appeared in 'The Atlantic Monthly' for August, 1905.— W. S.

Sarasin on the Birds of New Caledonia.²— The first part of the zoölogy of Sarasin and Roux's 'Nova Caledonia' consists of the account of the birds of New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands by Dr. Fritz Sarasin. Eighty-seven species are listed, together with several subspecies, and a comparative list of the birds of the two island groups is added as well as a list of nine species from the New Hebrides and a good bibliography of 84 titles.

In the main list the following are described as new: *Pseudogerygone flavilateralis lifuensis*, Lifou; *P. rouxi*, Ouvea; *Myiagra caledonica weaensis*, Ouvea; *M. c. mareensis*, Mare; *Diaphoropterus nævius similimus*, all three Loyalty Isls.; *Zosterops lateralis nigrescens*, Mare and Ouvea; *Merula mareensis laroensis*, Mare; *Aplonis atronitens minor*, Lifou and Ouvea; *Columba hypenochroa weaensis*, Ouvea; *Porphyrio calvus caledonicus*, New Caledonia.

As imported birds are listed, *Acridotheres tristis*, *Estrilda astrilda* and *Passer domesticus*. Three plates illustrate this important paper.— W. S.

Hellmayr on the Avifauna of Timor.³— This excellent paper covers all the birds known from the island which comprise 140 species. Among

¹ Guide to Selborne and Synopsis of the Life of Gilbert White. By W. H. Mullens. Bull. of the British Ornithologists' Club, CXC. pp. 1-27. Witherby & Co. 1913. Price 2s. 6d. net.

² Die Vögel Neu-Caledoniens und der Loyalty-Inseln. von Dr. Fritz Sarasin. Nova Caledonia, Zoologie, Band I, Heft I. Mit 3 Tafeln in Lithographie und 6 Abbildungen im Text. Wiesbaden. C. W. Kreidels. Verlag. 1913.

³ Zoologie von Timor. Ergebnisse der unter Leitung von Joh. Wanner im Jahre. 1911 ausgeführten Timor-Expedition Herausgegeben von C. B. Haniel I Lieferung. Die Avifauna von Timor von C. E. Hellmayr. Mit einer Farbentafel. January 10, 1914. 4°. pp. 1-112.